AND IF SO, WHERE, AND AT WHAT PRICE? Are European titles of nobility purchasable That is a question which has been put to me many times since my arrival in this country, and which I find contained in a letter from a reader of The

Tribune among my mail to-day. A very wide spread impression seems to prevail that titles are a marketable commodity, and this is to a certain extent borne out by the advertisements that occasionally appear not only in the European, but also in the American press, offering to secure Spanish, Italian or German titles for those who chose to pay for them. The people who adver tise thus are unworthy of any attention unless it be on the part of the police authorities. For they are swindlers of the type which you denominate here as green goods men. They squeeze all the money that they can out of the aspirant for nobiliary honors under the pretext of preliminary expenses and registration, and then when the have got all out of him that they can, they either present him with bogus parchments, or else laugh in his face, aware that he is in nine cases out of ten unwilling to incur the publicity and ridicule involved by any attempt on his part to prosecute them for obtaining money under false pretences Strictly speaking, there is only one country in

the Old World where nobiliary titles are openly and publicly sold by the Government at a fixed Strangely enough, it is a republic, the most ancient as well as the most diminutive in nue derived therefrom is devoted to the maintenance of the State Foundling Asylum. With this exception, there is no civilized country in the world where nobiliary titles are an object of legal barter and sale, and all statements to the contrary are untrue. I suppose that what has contributed more than anything else to the existe of the erroneous impression that prevails on dues are exacted by the Chancery of the sovereign who confers the title. The money thus paid does not go into the private treasury of so-called "Fountain of Honor," but into the are more heavy than in others, the rates as a rule being proportionate to the condition of the na-Thus in Spain, Portugal and Italy, at both the Papal and the royal Chanceries the registration fees are very large, amounting to at \$20,000 in the case of the creation of a Duke, \$15,000 for the title of Prince, \$10,000 for that of Marquis, \$6,000 for that of Count, and \$3,000 for that of Baron. In England, on the other hand, the charge levied by the Governfor the royal letters patent are \$2,000 in the case of a Duke, \$1,500 for a Marquis, \$1,200 for an Earl, \$1,000 for a Viscount, \$750 for a Baron, a title carrying with it a seat in the House of for a Baronet, and \$150 only for a In Germany the dues of this kind are us that Prince Bismarck has absolutely declined to assume or make use of the title of Duke of Lauenburg, conferred upon him by the present Emperor, on the ground that he could not afford to pay the ten or fifteen thousand dollardemanded as Government fees for the registration of the letters patent containing the grant of the dignity. I may add that the late Emperor William paid out of his own pocket the registra tion fees at the time when the title of Prince was conferred upon his Chancellor, and that of Count upon Moltke and Blumenthal. In France, of course, the present republican regime confers no titles, but as long as the Government was of monarchical character, newly created barons were forced to pay a fee of 3,830 france to the Treas ury for the registration of the handle to their

A MILLION DOLLARS FOR A PEERAGE. Although I maintain that, with the exception

of the tiny State of San Marino, there is no country in Europe where nobiliary titles constitute : legitimately purchasable commodity, yet I cannot deny that they may be obtained, not alone en the Continent, but even in Great Britain, by means of a judicious use of money. In England Lord Brassey and several other plebeian-born members of the Upper House of Parliament are indebted for their peerages to their munificent contributions to the electoral campaign funds of their party. Sir J. Blundell Maple, the retail furniture dealer in the Tottenham Court Road, received his knighthood at the close of the last Salisbury Administration in return for his gener-ous subscriptions to the Tory party fund at the Carlton Club. Indeed, it is pretty generally accepted as a recognized rule by both of the great English political parties that contributions to their respective campaign funds are recognizable by the grant of a title proportionate to the size of the donation. Thus, Lord Brassey's monetary payments in behalf of the Liberal cause are stated to have amounted to close upon \$1,000,000 before he received his peerage, while about half that amount is needed to secure a baronetcy.

Another financial method by which nobiliary titles may be obtained in England is by contributing to some charity or benevolent scheme in which royalty is interested. As an illustration of this, I need only refer to the case of the wealthy merchant of St. Paul's Churchyard, who, not content with possessing a Portuguese Viscounty, yearned for an English baronetey. gentleman who has for many years enjoyed the entire confidence of his future King and Queen happened to become acquainted with the merchant's aspirations, and, remembering that the Princess of Wales was warmly interested in the establishment of a species of Home for the Lady Students attending the Royal College of Music at South Kensington, he induced the would-be baronet to announce himself as willing to contribute some forty or fifty thousand pounds toward the erection of a building for this purpose and for its endowment, the establishment in question to be called the "Alexandra Home." The merchant was joined in his good work by one of the most eminent building contractors in England, like himself an aspirant for titular distinction, and who undertook charge of the construction at a figure far below even cost price. Both these gentlem t have since been rewarded with baroneteies, and their vanity has therefore been turned to good account, since it has been made to serve schemes of public utility and benevolence, just in the some way as in the little republic of San Marino. where, as I have stated above, the proceeds of the sale of nobiliary titles are devoted to the mainterance of the local foundling asylum. Among other people who have obtained handles to their names by means of munificent subscriptions and contributions to public charities and institutions are Lord Iveagh, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, etc.

From this it will be seen that although titl s are not, strictly speaking, purchasable in England, yet they may be obtained by any person with a respectable record through the judicious expenditure of a larger or smaller sum of money. on the continent of Europe nobiliary titles are obtainable in much the same manner, with this difference, however, that instead of the financial difference, however, that instead of the financial contributions being made to the campairn fund of one or the other political party, they have to be either for the benefit of some national institution, or else for that of royalty itself. There are innumerable financiers who have secured titles from the petty sovereigns of Germany in return for lending money either to the royal or to the National treasury. To such an extent is this the case that there is a whole section of the European nichility which is known by the name of finanzadel" or financial aristocracy. Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, Paris, Madrid and Rome swarm literally with Counts and Barons who are indebted for their patrician titles to a sagacions disbursation of their shekels, but who are held entirely at arm's length by those patricians who are table manner born and who very rightly regard them as parvenus. Perhaps the casiest way of obtaining a title is to appeal to the Vatican. Inasmuch as the large sums exacted for the registration of the letters patent conferring the dignity constitute a very important item of the Papal revenue, the Holy See rarely refuses any request for a title provided the aspirant is a man of good On the continent of Europe nobiliary titles are

CAN TITLES BE BOUGHT? character and possesses sufficient wealth to be able o maintain with fitting pomp his new dignity The candidates, as a rule, accompany their petition with a handsome subscription to some Papal fund or charity which, of course, facilitates matters. I may add, in connection with this, the curious fact that nearly all the great Hebrew financiers of Paris, Madrid and Vicana are indebted for their titles to the Pope.

TITLES BY MARRIAGE AND ADOPTION There are two other means of obtaining titles which are worthy of mention here. One is by marrying a Spanish Duchess, Marquise or Countess. For from the moment when the priest pronounces the solemn words which establish the natrimonial bond, the husband becomes invested with his wife's title, which descends to his chiliren. It is only in Spain, however, that this practice exists. The other method is confined to France and Italy, where a nobleman who is child-less and without male relatives in the line of succession to the title and property is permitted to adopt a young man as his successor, to prestrye the title from becoming extinet. The late Marquis de la Valette, son-in-law of the famous Bonapartist statesman and minister, M. Rouher, obtained both his name and his title in this manner. He was an American by birth, hailed from Boston, and bore the name of Wells until the date of his adoption by the old and childless Marquis de La Valette. I am not aware of the circumstances that led to his adoption, but I am perfectly aware that many wealthy parvenus in France and Italy hunt up impoverished possessors of ancient names and dignities, and pay them largely for adopting them with a view to their succession to the name and title. ractice exists. The other method is confined to

tles, there is another one which deserves passing mention here, namely, usurpation. It would be difficult for any of The Tribune readers to form an idea of the extraordinary number of grandilodifficult for any of The Tribune readers to form an idea of the extruordinary number of grandiloquent titles which are assumed by people who have not the least right to do so. There are laws on the Continent which provide serious p nalties for frauds of this character, but they are more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the Comte Aimery de la Rochefoucauld, who is the greatest authority at Paris on all questions of genealogy and heraldry, has frequently assured me that out of every hundred persons who bear titles in France there are not more than ten or fifteen at the most who do so legitimately. It is difficult, however, to blame the French for their shortconsings in this respect when it is berne in mind that even monarchs themselves have encouraged usurpartions of this kind, and there is an anecdote, duly authoriteated, related of King Louis Philippe to the effect that when on one occasion he was petitioned by a wealthy retail dealer at Paris to confer upon his son the title of Paron on the occasion of his marriage, he replied. Mon Dieu, my dear sir! I am very sorry: I should be delighted to oblige you, but you know that I cannot do so without the consent of my Cabinet and of the Chamber of Peers, Alas! I am not the master. But, added His Meesty, with that queer little smile which use it officies on his face whenever he was about to perpetrate one of those sophistries of which he was so fond, between ourselves, there, why should not the dear boy assume one of his own choice, like so many others?

"hetween ourselves, there, why should not the dear boy assume one of his own choice, like so many others?"

King Louis Philippe's advice has been extensively followed, not only in France but all over Europe. It was but the other day that the Emperor of Russia was forced by the state of affairs that had arisen in his dominions to issue a ukssecalling upon all persons bearing titles of nobility and subject to his rule to prove their right to do so. In England the nobility were firmerly subjected to periodical visitations by the Kingsat-Arms and other officials of the Reyal College of Heralds, who possessed authority to impose fines in the name of the Earl Marshal of the Realm, and even to commit to prison persons who were found to be bearing titles to which they had no right. Unfortunately this practice has long become obsolete, and in England, as elsewhere, any one is free to assume a title without interference on the part of the police, unless he uses it for the narpose of obtaining credit from tralesmen and shopkeepers, in which case he renders himself hable to criminal prosecution on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. I do not know at the present moment of any one in England bearing the title of "Lor1" who is not entitled to do so, but there are several pseudibaronets, that is to say, men of means who have coolly and deliberately adopted the title of Baronet without any authority to do so from the trown. A notable case in point which occurs to me at this nament is that of the self-styled Sir Joseph Montague Livesey, of Stourton Hall, Lincolosuire. There was a baronetcy of Livesey created in 1627, but the first holder thereof having sided with the Parliament and acted as one of the judges who condemned to death King Charles I, was attained after the Restoration and deprived of his title. He died without issue. It is tigrefore preparent after the Restoration and deprived of his title. He died without issue. It is tigrefore preparents descent, which he has failed to do. I scarcely believe that th

In conclusion, let me add that republicans are not alone in their desire for the abelition of hereditary titular distinctions. They find their dwarmest supporters among the members of the old aristocracy of Europe, to whom the name and descent are everything, while the title is recurried with implifyerance as a mere matter of superfluity scent are everything, while the title is regality seent are everything, while the title is regality with incliderence, as a mere matter of superfluiry A Roban will always remain a Roban, no matter whether he hears the title of Prince, Duke, Marquis or Count, and the same may be said of the members of the old houses of the arist-cracy of Europe. Most of them would refuse, and have refused, offers of titles of modern creation, and it is worthy of note that, whereas the mushroom nobles of plebeian birth attach great importance to their titles, which constitute their only distinction, such people as the Colonnas, the Medina-Coelis, the Robans, etc. dispense with their use almost entirely, the Duchess of Medina-Coeli causing herself to be addressed as "Dona Anzela," while the chief of the great house of Colonna, who possesses about a dozen titles of Duke, Prinze and Marquis, is content to be styled "Den Glovanni."

STORIES OF DE. HERZ.

FRENCH PEOPLE DO NOT BELIEVE HE IS DYING.

The cable dispatches which have reported that ornelius Herz is dying may be verified at any moment, but they call to mind the fact that such reports have een set affect frequently during the last eight months

egarding that famous doctor.

After having hastily fled from Park to avoid his errest, on account of his connection with the Panama candals, Herz went to London, where he heard that Baron de Reimeh, his former friend and associate, had sought in saicide an escape from pros-cution. Cornellus pretended to be very sick, and he went to reside at Bournemouth. It was said at that time, and incessantly repeated afterward, that he simulated jekness, and was merely playing one of his tricks, in view of throwing obstacles in the way of his extradition, which was lemently pressed by the French Gov

The death of Cornellus, foreshadowed as immin by the cable dispatches, would occur just at the moment when it is rumored in Paris that the prosecution against him may be abandoned. Some newspaper have gone so far as to state that the Government will declare that the final sentence of the Court Cassation, which set at liberty Messrs, Charles d Lesseps. Fontane and Eiffel, applies also to Herz, whose inisdeeds in the Panama affair have been covered equally by the statute of limitation. It is on account of all these rumors that the public has refused since last October to believe in the sinterity of Dr. Herz's dekness, and in that of the medical reports as well as of the diplomatic efforts toward his extradition. The Comedy of Bournemouth" has been a byword with the public and a stereotyped heading in many

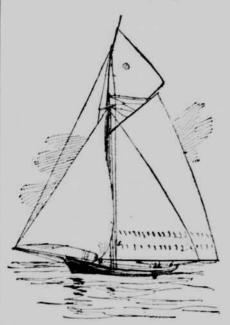
Heve that Cornellus was able to succeed in any trick or deceit he chose to play upon his adversaries, even to convincing them that he was at death's door, when e was in perfect health. His reputation as a suc-

CANADA FAILED AGAIN.

HER SECOND FUTILE ATTEMPT TO WIN THE AMERICA'S CUP.

ATALANTA NOT ONLY WAS SLOW BUT SHE WAS POORLY HANDLED-MACES WHICH

The fifth race for the America's Cup, counting as one the race in which the America won the trophy, was of little value of itself and proved nothing except that the Canadians had not or yacht sailing. Four years had elapsed since, in 1876, the Canadians had made their futilattempt to capture the cup with the Countess of Dufferin, when the Atalanta came here as champion of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club to try howed no advancement at all over the Countess and was so badly handled that the races were almost farcical. Since the Cambria and Livonia races, yacht building had advanced rapidly in side which could easily have defeated the sloops which "made a show" of the Canadian Atalanta, for yacht building in this country had not made progress as it had in England. But this the English were not sare of, and the Americans did not believe. There had been no races beaddition to these methods of obtaining ti- tween representative yachts of England and America since the Livonia came over, and so the two nations had no means of gauging the progress of each other. The Americans believed the Gracie, Fanny, Mischief and Arrow to be the fastest sloops in the world, and they had every



It should be said that the Madge was a Scottish boat, designed by Watson. Nominally, howcident of the year.

It was early in 1881 that news reached New-

York that Captain Cuthbert, the designer of the | The wind at the start was blowing a good sail

You want the Best

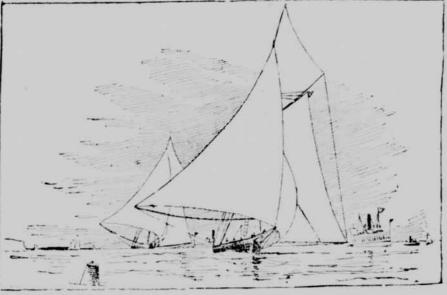
Royal Baking Powder never disappoints; never makes sour, soggy or husky food; never spoils good materials; never leaves lumps of alkali in the biscuit or cake; while all these things do happen with the best of cooks who cling to the old-fashioned methods, or who use other baking powders.

If you want the best food, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable.

Flint and Joseph P. Earle; the Mischief, owned by J. R. Busk; the Hildegard, owned by Hermann Oelrichs, and the Pocahontas, owned by a winner. The yachts started over the New-York Yacht Club course in the first of the trial races on October 13. Before getting through the Narrows a strong puff of wind came over the Staten Island hills, and the topmasts of the Gracie and Focahontas went by the board. The race was won by the Mischief. On October 19 the second trial race was sailed, only the Gracie, Pocahontas and Mischief starting. The Gracie won, beating the Mischief by three minutes and nineteen seconds. The Pocahontas proved that she was a flat failure, and was far behind at the finish.

The third trial race was sailed over a course outside the Hook on October 20. Mischief, Gracie and Pocahontas were the competitors. The Pocahontas was so hadly disabled that she towed back to a sheltering basin and laid up She had proved herself in every way unworths of the high hopes entertained of her. The Mischief and Griece made a fine race of it, and the Mischief won by 14 seconds. The Mischie was therefore chosen as the American champio Mischief, and many wished that the choice had between the two yachts and their speed was s early equal that the New-York yachtsmen of Mischief. Therefore the special committee kept which hoat they had selected a dark secret antil the morning of the day fixed for the first

The Canadian yacht arrived here on O-tobe Atalanta and Mischer to the consequent glorificareached the first mark.



THE START FOR THE CUP.

Countess of Dufferin, was building a big sloop, ing breeze from west-southwest, and the tide was Belleville, Ont., and that club was to be the over the line by one minute one second. Neither lenge on behalf of Captain Cuthbert to the vachts set their working topiails. The Mischie races be sailed and appointed a special committee to arrange the details.

The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club demanded that was he in the country, so it was determined to telegraph to him, offering to buy the boat. Mr. Kirby, however, told the flag officers of the club that as he was the designer of the Arrow he knew her defects, and was confident that he could build a faster boat. The flag officers of the club at that time were John R. Waller, commodore: James D. Smith, vice-commodore, and Hermann Oelrichs, rear commodore. They gave Mr. Kirby an order to build a yacht, and he produced the Pocahontas. She was said at the time to be an enlarged Arrow, and Mr. Kirby was confident that in her he had improved on the Arrow. The Gracie, owned by Charles R.

The Mischief beat the Atalanta 2s minute. The seconds on actual time. The second race of the series was sailed on November 10. The result being a foregone conclusion little interest was taken in the contest. It seemed almost cruel to race against such a boat in the contest.

and, undismayed by his previous failure, was going to challenge for the America's Cup. He had joined the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, of starboard tack. The Mischief led the Ata'anta one to challenge for the cup. On May 16 the yacht had her topsail set, and the Atalanta had a Bay of Quinte Yacht Club sent its formal chal- reef in her mainsail. In the lower bay both lenge on behalf of Captain Cuthbert to the
New-York Yacht Club. The Atalanta was named
as the Canadian champion, and it was asked
that the six months' notice required by the deed
of gift be waived, as it could be, according to
the terms of the deed, at the option of the
club holding the trophy. The New-York Yacht
Club at once held a special meeting, accepted
the challenge, proposed that a series of three
Tages he sailed and appointed a special commit-

The Bay of Quinte Yacht Club demanded that the New-York Yacht Club name one yacht, which should sail in all three races. To this the New-York Yacht Club readily consented. In fact, the club conceded everything which Captain Cuthibert wished. As soon as it was settled that there was to be a race for the cup, the New-York Yacht Club's committee went about the work of selecting a boat. The sloop Arrow, built by David Kirby, of Rye, Westchester, had the best record for speed at that time. She was owned by Ross Winans, of Philadelphia. Mr. Winans was not a member of the club, nor was be in the country, so it was determined Miscrief. Miscrief. From here out to the Sandy Hook lightship the

On the run in the yachts had a cracking breeze, and at the Southwest Spit the Atalanta was too far astern to be timed. The time of the race

as the Atalanta had proved herself to be. There was no sport in it, only expense and trouble, and all wished it were well over with. The second trace was started off the point of the Hook, and the course was twenty miles to leeward and return in the open ocean. The wind blew a fresh whole-sail breeze from west by north. The boats ran for the outer mark with booms to port and jib-topsails "whiskered out" to startboard. They carried club-topsails. The Mischief crossed the starting line twenty seconds ahead of the Atalanta. The Canadian boat did better in the run out than she had ever done before, and held the Mischief well. Both boats took in their topsails and reefed their mainsails as the outer

showed a waterline of 86.82 feet, instead of 85 feet, the length she was supposed to have on the water line and the length specified in the challenge and the agreement for the international race. According to the compact regarding the races for the cup enterinto between the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal limited absolutely to an excess of 2 per cent over the specified length of 85 feet. Every lach in excess of puting time allowance. A sailing length computed on the present waterline of the Valkyrie would, in

and that the condition of keeping it open to be sailed for by organized yacht clubs of all foreign countries upon the terms above laid down, shall forever attach to it, thus making it perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries."

THE VALKYRIE A FINE BOAT.

WHAT THE ENGLISH CUP-SEEKER LOOKS LIKE

-HER OVER-MEASUREMENTS.

this side of the water is the one herewith given. The

performances of Lord Dunraven's yacht in her races

on the other side have proved that in sending her over to race for the America's Cap England sends her fastest

yacht. The English regard the Genesta and Thistle

as the only really representative sloops which have come over here to race for the America's Cup. It

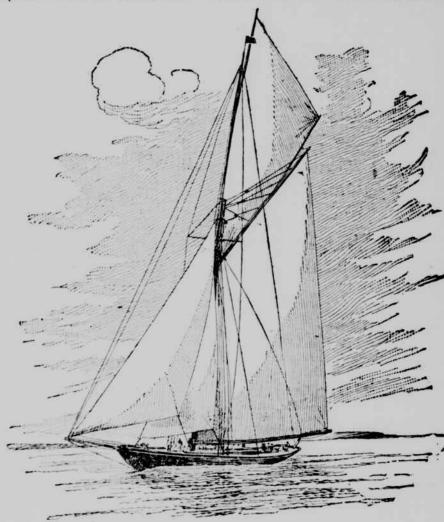
would seem that if the Valkyrie is defeated there

would be no chance for a claim that she was not

thoroughly a representative of the best yachting genius of Great Britain. The new measurements of

the Valkyrie recently made were startling in that they

The best picture of the Valkyrie which has reached



CHINESE SERVANTS IN CALIFORNIA.

of California, said: "They are the most faithful and ries ranging from \$20, that being the lowest amount to \$35 a month, and then refuse to do the family laundry. But, barring this fact, they are in every one Chinese accomplishing more work than two other people together. They are excellent cooks, do the hamberwork, and act as waiters with the ease of Delmonico waiter, and withal are so noiseless that

one is hardly conscious of their presence in the house."

California have held similar positions in their own country, and are, therefore, not as ignorant of the requirements of a servant as many of the green girls who immigrate to America for that purpose. Although the mode of housekeeping and cooking is vast-ty different here from what the Chinaman has been accustomed to, still they are observant and imitative, and readily see into and practise whatever they are twice. The Chinese are most amusing as servants, and as long as the California people have employed them in their houses, they still find a fund of amuse-ment in their daily life. This woman tells how one day her servant Jim was preparing chicken for fin ner, and before cooking it had eatherly skinned it. His mistress told him that chicken was never skinned, in fact, that was a very good part of it. This im-pressed Jim very much, for he could not understand low the skin of anything was good to eat. Nevertheless, if his mistress said so, that settled it in his mind; so, not long after, watermelon was served and, going into the kitchen later, the mistress observed Jim enting all the rind. In fact, most of the entire rind of the melon had disappeared. "Why, Jim!" she exclaimed, "what are you doing? Do you want to kill yourself?" Jim replied, "Misie say chicken skin good, so good melije skin,"

One afternoon a man drove to the door to take the daughter of the house for a drive, and Jim, as was his invariable custom whenever the young woman left the house, ran to the drawing-room window and peeped through the blinds to see her depart. Just at the couple were seated in the carriage, she dropped her handkerchief, and, of course, he got out, picked it up, and handed it to her. This was too much for Jim to stand, and he ran through the house trying to find his mistress, that he might tell her what he had seen. When he found her he said : " My glacious, that man Miss Allie go tiding with is big fool. Miss Allie dlop her handkerchief, and he get out and get it for Melican girl belly lazy."

The Chinamen believe firmly in the presence of a personal devil, and are in continual fear that they will encounter one in a dark room, or in the hall, of on the stairs. Not long ago Jim went up to the fourth story of the house, and opened the door of unused room that was somewhat darkened, and to first thing he saw was a stove that had been placed there for the summer months, and as to the Chinaman the devil assumes all manner of forms Jign thought that he had surely encountered him this time; he ran screaming out of the room, and did not wait to walk down the stairs, but slid all the way down the various balustrades into the lower hall, where the terrified family were awaiting him. "Oh, misle," he said, when he could speak, "the debil in dark loom, I just got light down on my knees and said, 'O, debil, excuse me for coming in here." The chinese are arrant cowards, and can be frightened into any, thing but the betrayal of each other. That they will never do. As servants they are tractable and really affectionate. On almost all the ranches they are employed as pickers. They drink little while at work, even in the warmest weather, and then only quench their thirst with cold unsweetened tea, which they carry in jugs. there for the summer months, and as to the China-

Far down in Southern California some of the pickers Far down in Southern California some of the pickers of low half-breed Mexicuss, but again selected by any club for its representative until after a contest for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time such contest has taken place.

"Vessels intending to compete for this cup must proceed under sail on their own bottoms to the port where the contest is to take place. Should the club holding the cup be for any cause dissolved, the cup shall be handed over to any club of the same nationality it may select, which comes under the forecoing rules.

"It is to be distinctly understood that the cup is to be the property of the club, and not of the owners of the vessel winning it in a match,"

one amordined that he ware head, which his boat in better caudition, he should expect a more favorable result. He never did challenge again, however.

The Arabata was a contreboard sloop 70 feet over all, 64 feet on the water line, 10 feet beam, 6 feet 10 inches depth of hold, and 5 feet 6 inches deraugh at and 3 feet 6 inches forward. With her beard down she drew 16 feet 6 inches. She had a 76-foot hover-must and a 34-foot tepmust. She had a 76-foot bover-must and a 34-foot tepmust. She had 25 feet of bowsprit, outbard, a 70-foot hoom, and a 36-foot gail. The Mischief, which defeated her, an irea centreboard sloop, was designed by A. Cary Smith, and built by Harlara & Heilingsworth in 1859. She is now owned by Edward F. Linton, of New-York.

The defence of the America's Cup is a rather expensive operation. These farcical races with the Atalanta cost the New-York Yealt Clab over 829,000, and it was felt that something ought to be done to protest the club against such attempts as that of the Atalanta. The result was the returning of the cap to the only survivor of the original giverys—George L. Schuyler—who gave it back to the club under a new deed of gift. Thus the challenge of the Atalanta was unfortunate in every way, for it not only brought about farcial races for a trophy for which only the best yachts of the world are expected to contend, and caused great expense and annoyance, with no results of value whatever, but it also ultimately brough? about the second deed of gift—a precedent for the third deed of gift, and internstional and donestic discussions over these instruments have not yet ecased, It was no our or one which combines both, practicable for vessels of 300 tons, shall always be entitled, through one or more of its members, to the right of sailing a match for this cup with a yacht or other vessel propelled by sails only, and constructed in the country to which the challenging party. The challenging party shall give six months notice in writing, naming the day of the proposed race, which day shal

Thus the Mischief be it the Atalanta 38 minutes 54 seconds on corrected time, and 41 minutes 39 seconds on actual time. Even this most crushing deteat did not make Captain turbhert lose confidence in himself or his boat, and he at ence amounteed that he would lay the Atalanta up for the winter and challenge again, when, with his boat in better condition, he should expect a more favorable result. He never did chillenge again, however.

"In case the parties cannot mutually agree upon the terms of a match, then the challenging party shall have the right to contest for the cup in one trial sailed over the usual course of the annual regatta of the club holding the cup, subject to its rules and sailing regulations, the challenged party not being required to name its representative until the time agreed upon for the start.

"Accompanying the six months' notice there must be a Custom House certificate of the measurement, and a statement of the dimensions, rig and name of the vessel. No vessel which has once been defeated in a contest for this cup can be again selected by any club for its representative until after a contest for it by some other vessel has intervened, or until after the expiration of two years from the time such contest has taken place.